

Intimations.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

AERATED WATERS.

WATER.—The Water used is absolutely pure.

STEAM PLANT.—Of the latest and most powerful type.

SUPERVISION.—The whole process of manufacture is under the continuous supervision of a qualified English Chemist.

THE PRODUCT.—Will bear comparison with the Waters made by the most noted makers in England.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & Co., Ltd.,

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS.

OUR NEW FACTORY has been recently refitted with automatic Steam Machinery of the latest and most approved kind, and we are well able to compete in quality with the best English makers.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture throughout.

"BOMBAY SODAS."

We continue to supply large bottles as heretofore, *Free of Extra Charge*, to those of our Customers who prefer to have them to the ordinary size.

COAST PORT ORDERS, whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order.

For **COAST PORTS**, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Emplies when received in good condition.

Counterfoil Order Books supplied free on application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is "DISPENSARY, HONGKONG." And all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock:—

PURE AERATED WATER
SODA WATER
LEMONADE
POTASH WATER
SALTZET WATER
LITHIA WATER
SARSAPARILLA WATER
TONIC WATER
LEMON SQUASH
GINGER ALE
RASPBERRYADE
GINGERADE

No Credit given for Bottles that look dirty or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of containing Aerated Waters, as such Bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED,
51 The Hongkong Dispensary, Hongkong.

BIRTHS.

At Hatten Bungalow, Chefoo, on the 14th inst., the wife of ERNEST T. FINE, Imperial Maritime Customs, of a son.
On the 18th August, at 4, North Street, Road, Shanghai, the wife of ANDREW MCKELVIE, of a daughter.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1893.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

* Articles on the Hongkong Bank meeting, the Hongkong Hotel Committee, and the Morphine v. Opium question are, owing to pressure of mail news, unavoidably held over. The time is not far distant when we shall be compelled to double the size of the present issue of the *Hongkong Telegraph*; our present space frequently prevents us from dealing with pressing matters of public interest so promptly as we could desire. Rome was not built in a day.

It is estimated that there are 62,000,000 horses in the world, 195,150,000 cattle and 434,500,000 sheep.

The Manila papers announce the approaching appearance of a new daily, the *Spanish Standard* (Pabellon Espanol) in that port.

* HUMANITARIAN.—Yes, so far as we know to the contrary, the Office Goat belongs to the fair sex. But "Wilhelmina" can't fairly be held responsible for that. Send your alleged poetry to the *China Mail*, or, better still, transform it into something like prose and send it to the *Daily Post* as an editorial.

The *N. Y. Maritime Register* states that the new Japanese commercial port of Kōmatsu, 13 miles south of Avomoru, will be completed at the end of the year, and that the Pacific Mail boats will save 50 hours by its being opened. The *Kobe Herald* doesn't know where Kōmatsu is, but thinks it may be in the neighbourhood of Hokkaido. Avomoru may possibly be intended for Awamori.

Anxious Mother.—"Why don't you drive that bad boy away from your playground?"
Good Little Boy.—"It wouldn't be right."
"Wouldn't it?"
"No, ma'am. You see that playground is public property."
"Oh, so it is!"
"Yes, ma'am. And it would be selfish and dishonest to deprive any other boy of the right to go there."
"So it would, my angel. I didn't think of that."
"Yes, ma'am, and besides, he can hit me."

Time to burn a letter that is in the slightest degree compromising is before it is posted.

An electric light installation for one of the principal buildings in Manila is nearly completed, according to the *Pos*.

"Why was Pharaoh's daughter like the collectors of Melbourne?" Because she acquired a great profit from the rushes on the bank.

We note as we go to press that the tugs *Filios Fish* and *Dragon* are making another attempt to tow the submerged steamer *Amigo* into shallow water.

Worth decks her with his matchless art, In daintiest attire: And Wagner's mighty brain and heart, Her melody inspire.

It is reported that notes of the Bank of New South Wales, issued in 1824 for twenty Spanish dollars, have been presented in Sydney within the past three months for £5 each.

The latest Vining Act artists in Hongkong was the sensational German coal-tramp steamer *Tataros*. She "cleared out" at dead of night on Sunday, those connected with her, and her philanthropic mission, not caring to remain longer than they could help in British waters. And she was towed out, so as to avoid possible suspicion.

THE "Bijou Variety Company," consisting of Mr. Canaris, professor of prestidigitations, and Miss Beaumont, professor of various other things, left Manila on the 18th instant for a second tour of the Philippines, where their first was a great triumph. After again returning to Manila they will once more visit Hongkong, and probably make their way to America.

The charge of assault against Mr. Ritchie, a Portuguese subject, was heard in the Chibo Salubando at Kobe on the 18th inst. Accused, who was not present in Court, was found guilty by the Japanese Judges and sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour. This is the first subject of any European nation who has been tried and convicted in a Japanese Court.

We are extremely obliged to the pen-and-ink artist who has so generously favoured us with the interesting and instructive sketch entitled "Crucially to Animals and its Inevitable Results." It is quite a work of art, and if the Office Gote hadn't been specially chartered to run the mangle in the Daily Farm Co.'s saloon and is consequently doing useful work, this picture would certainly have been printed—with the artist's likeness, and variations.

A NEW YORK despatch dated July 13th says that the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company is out of funds and has stopped all work upon the Nicaraguan canal. For some time it has been rumoured that the company had been affected by the general stringency in the money market, and it has also become known that there have been some internal dissensions in the company. To-day the officers admitted that work on the canal had been stopped. They said that the failure to go ahead with the work was due simply and solely to failure to raise money. For the present their vast plant in Central America will remain idle.

DR. BREWER, of Cambridge, making all allowance for the Chinese invention, is of opinion that the magnetic needle B. C. 1715; while the early French Jesuit priests, who had no interest in supporting any mythical stories in the land of their adoption, believe trade routes and canals to have been in existence about the same period; that a system of regular marriages had been introduced among the people, and that weaving was understood. There existed banks and bank-notes; gunpowder, a regular calendar, eclipses, and a division of the people into classes, each wearing a dress distinguished by its color.

THE following is an extract from a private letter received in Shanghai the other day from South Formosa:—"By dint of unyielding pertinacity and such firmness as Mr. Connel Warren is so well capable of exerting, most thoroughly backed too by H.B.M. Minister, the Chinese have, at last, been compelled to pay up the full amount of damage done to, and such losses as could be provided to have been certainly entailed, or at least most probably suffered by, the owners of the steam launch *Takow*, consequent on the outrage committed by the *Ulin* officials on the said launch in the early part of 1892. The sum thus paid over amounts to \$350.75, the owners having consented to waive claims for upwards of \$200, which they asserted were justified by hoping might have been earned from outside sources had the launch been able to run. This as being almost, if not quite, the first instance, for many years, of reparation obtained for *Ulin* irregularities is so far satisfactory. The offending *Ulin* has been dismissed and degraded."

A NEW style of tailor's advertisement:—

SAUCY CUT TOGETHER. Of every description. If you have not tried my workmanship do so.

One trial will prove that I am at Perfect Fit, and having a Large Assortment of:—

CORDS, MOKESKINS, DORCKINS, TWEEDS, WORSTEDS AND REFORMS. In every colour, Earnestly solicit the Custom of Working Men.

Cut slap up with Faketment Seams and Little Artful Buttons at the Bottom for Lady Dandy Blades on the High Fly, from 15 bob.

Customers to suit Yokels, Dumstons, Sausages, Mushroom Fakers, Sparrow Stuffers, Tea Kettle Puffers, Trottermen, Costers, Actors, Broilers, Parsons, and other Seedy Tots.

PEO TOTS, WELL-BOTTOMS, TIGHTS OR HALF-TIGHTS OR DROP-OVER THE TROTTERS, from 10s. 6d. to 20s.

BLACK OR DANDY VESTS MADE TO FLASH THE RAO OR DICKY, OR TIGHTS OF ROUGH TEN SCARF, FROM SIX AND A TARTAN.

Melons in every colour, built Spanky to suit the like, and Flimsy lads of the surrounding neighbourhood.

THE *Amigo del Pueblo* (Manila) has already begun to assert its claim to be in truth what its name implies, the "Friend of the People," at has commenced to deal vigorously with the educational system of the Philippines, which being at present absolutely under control of the Holy Fathers, is of course a mighty weapon for the defence of the hierarchy and the suppression of every attempt at progress and enlightenment. To tackle such a question, which even in England has been only great difficulty freed from the priestcraft—in such a hopelessly conservative and Catholic country as the Philippines, needs the very greatest skill and diplomacy, for at a moment's notice the Censors may suppress any paper they wish; but the *Amigo del Pueblo* has written so cleverly that already the great daily, *El Comercio*, which of course affects to despise the budding effort of liberty and common-sense, has had to take up the question of education also; and apparently the *Amigo* can quite hold its own. But it will need simply phenomenal ability to make any appreciable progress before the reverend pedes manage to stop it; it is a plucky venture, and we heartily wish it all the success it deserves.

Charley Fresh—What do you take, Sir, the morning after a wine-supper?

Old Soak—Take? Why, take a drink, of course!

THE *N. Y. Mail and Express* says that the floating debt of the Chicago Exposition is \$2,000,000, a million greater than it was on June 1st, and there is fear of a financial crisis in its affairs.

WHAT kind of a libel action, queries a home contemporary, will Marie Lefebvre, the London singer, bring against an ignorant paper which, confounding her with Lydia Manton, described her as the late Prince "Eddy's" mistress?

We regret to learn from Shanghai that Mr. J. W. Jameson, once a well-known Hongkong resident, and for years past Manager of the *Takow* and *Lichter* Co., has been compelled, owing to ill health, to take a trip home. Mr. Jameson left Shanghai by the *Empress of China* last Saturday.

THE *Daily Press*, for some reason or other evidently wants to boom the stock of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. Of course there is a chance that the "boomer" is some inspired individual at the back of our feeble-minded contemporary. Shares in London, according to this authority, are quoted at the equivalent of 108 per cent. premium, whereas in Hongkong sellers at 85 (ex. div.) are as thick as mosquitoes. Very like a whale!

THE Cebu coal deposits are not being worked as successfully as was anticipated by the proprietor, St. Montances. The road connecting the mines with the small port of Compostella is only half finished. Material for a tramway line has reached Manila, and stays there. The coal forwarded from Cebu so far has not turned out at all good, but hopes are entertained that deeper mining will produce a better quality. The present inferior stuff is already being sold for use on steamers at 87 per ton.

We are glad to see that the sympathy for Mr. C. H. Hutchings, which has been so freely expressed by sporting men throughout the Far East, has now taken a practical form. Subscription lists are being circulated amongst members of the various racing clubs with a view of raising sufficient funds to provide Mr. Hutchings with a passage home to New York. It is also hoped that the sum collected will be sufficiently large to enable him to balance which will help to drill the double-edged stings of misfortune and declining days that men of poor old "Hickory's" stamp feel so deeply.

THE *Occasional Typographer*, a trade journal for the printing craft issued by Hawks and Shattuck of San Francisco, sums up political economy regarding the newspaper world as follows:—An Editor works 365 days in a year to get out his paper in good shape and on time: That's Labour.

Once in a while some one pays for a year's subscription, or few copies, or an advertisement: That's Capital.

And often some son of a gun of a dead-beat takes the paper for several years, and vanishes without paying one cent for it, or even leaving a lock of hair: That's Anarchy.

But later on Justice will reach the last named creature, for there is a place where he will get his deserts: That's Hell.

THE steamship voyage from New York to Southampton may be reduced to four days within ten years from now, says Mr. J. H. Biles, the designer of the famous steamers *Paris* and *New York*. Mr. Biles is one of the greatest English authorities on all questions of marine engineering and naval architecture, and his article in the current number of the *North American Review*, on the possibilities of speed in transatlantic travel, expresses the deliberate opinions of an expert. His estimated increase of speed, as stated, will be by the substitution of 30-knot for 20-knot ships, and he believes the increased speed may be attained by a combination of devices. His 30-knot ship would be 1,000 feet long, 100 feet beam, and 30 feet draft. He calculates that a knot per hour can be gained by the use of nickel steel instead of ordinary steel and by the substitution of light boilers of the locomotive type for the marine boilers now employed; that 24 knots can be gained by the use of oil in place of coal as fuel, and that 41 knots additional speed can be made up by improvements in dimensions, machinery and construction. Of course the only question in the construction of a ship of this kind, says the *Marine Journal*, is one of cost, and as marine capitalists do not build swift steamships just for the fun of the thing, they are not likely to make the mistake of building a ship that would be the locomotive type in getting too far ahead of the times. Until the fullness of time arrives for retiring the *New York* and *Titanic* class of ships from active service, therefore, it is hardly probable that the expense of nickel steel steamships will be practically considered.

MESSRS. WHELOCK & CO'S Shanghai Freight Market Report, August 18th, has brought forth one feature in our freight market for New York and London, and rates remain unchanged; but with the ample supply of tonnage for the latter port and the limited business doing, agents have much difficulty in filling allotments. Coastwise.

—We have no improvement to note and matters are as quiet as possible. Nagasaki to Shanghai. —One settlement was made at our last quotations, but rates have since moved and tonnage is now purchased at 90 cents per ton, or less. —We have had five departures during the fortnight, and now four more steamers are advertised for quick dispatch, viz the *Benlog*, *Menominee*, *Shiba*, *Bombay* and *Cyclone*; in fact, far more tonnage than is required, and prospects of their securing much cargo are not favourable. For New York:—The *Argyll* left on the 15th and the *Port Arthur* arrived yesterday, and is now quick dispatch. She will meet with ready receivers. She will meet with ready receivers.

On the 7th ultimo I convened a meeting of the shareholders of this Company to receive a report and statement of accounts from me as Liquidator of this Company. This meeting was adjourned for a fortnight to enable me to submit further accounts, etc., but owing to unavoidable circumstances I was unable to meet you within the fortnight but convened the adjourned meeting for yesterday, the 18th instant. At this meeting only the following shareholders were present, Messrs. Taylor, Grant, Rapp, Mohrke, and Mainburg, and this not constituting a quorum the meeting was not competent to deal with the affairs of the Company.

I now have the pleasure to submit to you the statement of accounts showing the affairs of the Company to the 30th June last, the statement of the 7th July being carried on to the 6th item. With regard to the statement of the 7th July, one item "Directors' Fees" (for 1890-91) was inadvertently set down at \$250; it should be as it now appears, \$1,000. I also have to point out that owing to a clerical error the Profits and Loss Account of 7th July does not show accurately the loss on sale of furniture, which is now correctly shown in the accounts herewith.

By a perusal of my report published in the press of the 8th ultimo, you will see that the main points for your consideration were:—

1) What steps should be taken in regard to my claim against Mr. Mainburg for short stock?

(2) Should I pay Mr. Mainburg for 63 days' work in checking the stock?

(3) What steps should be taken in regard to the disposal of stock in hand?

Comment has been made by some of the shareholders as to the length of time the liquidation has taken, to which I must point out that only on the 15th of April, this year, was the sale of machinery completed, and subsequent litigation with the purchasers was not concluded until the end of June. I must also point out that I continued the liquidation in the manner I have done by special request of the creditors at a meeting held when no shareholders attended, although invited. Further, I must point out that the sales effected have averaged \$1,300 per month, while the Company's average sales in good times (1889-91) hardly exceeded this amount with working expenses of \$1,100 per month.

The accounts now submitted show, subject to audit, less (after paying all liquidation charges) on the sale of stock of \$1,300, a result which requires no comment from me. In round figures the total cash received is \$42,100 out of which I have paid working expenses \$18,000, leaving \$24,100 funds in hand, and Company's liabilities paid. Since the 30th June the greater part of outstanding accounts have been collected.

The accounts will now be audited by the Auditor, after which it may be necessary for me to call another meeting.

I am, Dear Sirs, Yours truly,

(Sd.) W. St. J. HANCOCK.

4, Beaconsfield Arcade.

Hongkong, 19th August, 1893.

THE MARINBURK FURNITURE COMPANY, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).

Cash Account from 14th August, 1891, to 30th June, 1893.

Cash and Liabilities due to and incurred by the Company before 14th August, 1891.

Cash.

To Cash in hand 14th August, 1891. \$ 191.00

"Accounts Outstanding 14th August, 1891, since collected. 2,686.95

"Balance 10,748.13

\$13,616.08

Contra.

By Wages due 14th August, 1891. \$ 1,603.95

"Rent due 14th August, 1891. 5,032.10

"Compensation for surrender of unsupplied Leases. 6,480.39

"Materials. 310.53

"Dividend paid by Contra Accounts. 198.11

\$13,616.08

LIQUIDATION ACCOUNT.

To Sales and shipping charges. \$39,095.75

"Less value of amount received in excess. 558.88

\$38,536.87

Storage. 150.00

Interest, exchange and Insurance. 503.94

"Machinery. 10,000.00

Memo:—

Cash at credit with bank. \$10,067.95

"In hand. 373.20

\$10,441.15

\$39,230.81

By wages. \$ 7,926.27

"Rent. \$4,704.74

"Less rent received. 3,135.50

\$1,562.24

Materials, shipping and sundries. 4,117.44

Insurance, Legal, brokerage and commission. 2,682.69

Charges, postage and stationery. 453.89

"Liquidator's fees paid. 1,392.00

Balance from above. \$10,748.13

"Cash as per contra. 10,441.15

\$21,189.28

\$39,230.81

WORKING ACCOUNT.

To value of Machinery as per Co's Books 14th August, 1891. \$30,245.94

Value of Stock 14th August, 1891. 36,553.20

\$66,800.94

By Balance from Cash Account as above. \$10,748.13

Balance Liquidation Account. 10,441.15

Value of Stock in hand 30th June, 1893. 16,338.30

Accounts receivable for sales from Stock. \$5,839.93

Less Accounts payable by Liquidator. 1,818.95

Loss on sale of Machinery. 11,145.94

" " Stock. 3,984.44

\$56,898.64

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT RENDERED BY LIQUIDATOR.

For the period between 14th August 1891, to 30th June, 1893.

Assets.

To stock in hand at date. \$16,338.30

"Goodwill (value not ascertained). 10,441.15

"Cash at Bank. \$10,067.95

" " In hand. 373.20

\$36,220.60

Liabilities.

By shareholders' 2,000 shares subscribed \$25. 50,000.00

"200 shares allotted to Mr. Mainburg for Goodwill at \$25. 5,000.00

"Less calls unpaid. 7,300.00

\$47,700.00

Sundry creditors. 25,000.00

"Less Mr. Mainburg's claim set off. 2,311.04

\$20,388.96

\$20,388.96

Hongkong, 19th August, 1893.

NORMAN ON THE FRANCO-SIAMESE QUESTION.

HENRY NORMAN ON HIS RETIREMENT.

Since the hopeless collapse of the bogus Siam Goldfields Co. in the Land of the White Elephant projected and floated by Mr. Henry Norman, the well-known London journalist, the *Pull Mill Gazette*, that satiate individual has until quite recently withdrawn himself from public gaze. Henry, with his enterprising little wife, well known in the literary world as Miss Muriel Dowie, authoress of a school-girl's book of adventures entitled "The Girl in the Carpathians," has been rusticated in a charming retreat at Barrow, the said retreat having probably been paid for with the money obtained by the speculative Anglo-Siamer journalist from the trusting innocents of Hongkong, and elsewhere who believed in his specious yarns. The *Hongkong Telegraph* was never taken in by the versatile Mr. Norman—excepting once and that was at a game of poker, and knowing that his so-called tour round the world was entirely a private matter and that he obtained passages by steamers and board and lodging ashore gratis by purchase and on the strength of representations which were not of ways reliable, the principal supporters of the gold mining swindle in Siam were warned time and again of what was inevitable. They knew better, they knew better now and Mr. Norman, after using the name and influence of the *Pull Mill Gazette*, of which journal he was merely an unattached free-lance and paid so much for every letter the Editor thought fit to accept, retired with his plunder, and has been enjoying "a good time" ever since.

It was only the other day we read in a home paper that Mr. and Mrs. Norman had left their charming villa at Barrow and taken up their permanent residence in London, and that Mrs. Norman had two new novels nearly completed. Nothing like being the vendor of a bogus gold-mine if you want to make a sensation in the "hupper suckles" of English literary society. And of course, like many other globe-trotting frauds, Mr. Henry Norman has not been backward in letting people know how the world ought to be governed—according to his infallible views. The Franco-Siamer question naturally afforded our effervescent friend an opportunity of airing himself, and he did it in much the same fashion that he treated Japan, Corea, China, Cochinchina, and other countries where he was permitted to exist.

The *Commercia*, a weekly publication established some little time ago to represent the Chambers of Commerce throughout the Empire, sent an interviewer to draw out the matured opinions of the landed traveller, tiger-slayer, gold-finder, statesman, etc., on the probabilities of the Franco-Siamer issue. And here is the interviewer's report:—"What can I do for you?" cheerily said Mr. Henry Norman, when he had deposited me comfortably in an arm chair in his study at Barrow, and handed me a light for my cigarette. *Ze Jarmilist*, he added that cigarette-smoking was a very bad habit, but a very fascinating one. Cause and effect presumably.

"Oh, just tell me all about yourself and your travels at all parts of the world, and more particularly what you think about the movements of the French in Siam," I replied. Then it struck me that Mr. Norman might be led to believe from the vague amplitude of my questions that I had come to spend a month with him; so I hastened to add that it was imperatively necessary I should return to town the same day. Facial expression is a proverbially difficult thing to judge, but I will venture on the assertion that it was a smile of resignation that crossed his countenance as he answered me.

the French are asking, it has no bearing on the question of the effects of their line of action as regards Siam."

"And what is the attitude of Siam?"

"This is the attitude of Siam," and we both laughed at the squat wooden figure reposing on a shelf, to which he pointed. The physical attitude, in Mr. Norman's mind, was but too typical of the mental one.

"Siam can do nothing. The fleet, 'small but efficient,' of which Mr. Curzon speaks, could be blown into the air by a gunshot. As for the army, there is nothing that can count as a factor in a serious contest with European troops. The Siamese are a gay, pleasure-loving, and lazy people, and they have neither the energy nor the ability to organize any resistance. What is true of the people is true of their rulers. Here is a portrait of the King; and here, one of his ministers taken by myself after they had been dining with me. I shall reproduce them in my book, but you are quite welcome to them meanwhile."

"Thank you. You are not afraid of my stealing your thunder?"

"Not at all. The gentleman on the left of the picture is the King's own brother, and no end of a swell. The others are his half brothers, of whom the Siamese sovereign has a large number. One or two of the ministers recognize the dangers of the situation, but are compelled to admit that, unaided, they are powerless to avert them. Siam cannot work out its own salvation."

"All this is very unfortunate for the Siamese, no doubt, but I am not sure that it is to their advantage. It is to be hoped that the Siamese will be able to bring out of this their own country, but I am not sure that it is to their advantage. It is to be hoped that the Siamese will be able to bring out of this their own country, but I am not sure that it is to their advantage."

"Is there anything so unusual about an English firm having the contract that you reject it?"

"No; but out in the East, and specially in China, the representatives of other European Governments are little more than trading agents, and of their diplomatic position to bear, in order to secure contracts being placed by their own country. Now if Siam once falls under the thumb of France, we should be practically shut out of the country by the prohibitive tariff that will at once be imposed."

"That is certainly serious, but is it all?"

"Oh, dear no. We have a firm footing in the Malay Peninsula. The greater part of this is nominally under Siamese suzerainty; the rest belongs to us. Now, it is perfectly obvious we could not permit Siam, and with it the Malay Peninsula, to fall into the hands of any European power. And on the broad general question too, I am not a Radical Imperialist, but I think it would be an act bordering on folly to permit the establishment of another European Asiatic empire practically co-terminous with our own."

"What do you think should be done, then?"

"If we can come to a good working arrangement with Siam by which, in return for concessions, we guarantee its independence and undertake to defend it against foreign invasion, well and good. If not, then we may be compelled to annex it ourselves."

"Then you do not think Great Britain has its hands full, and do not pay much heed to what Matthew Arnold styled the weary Titan?"

"I can't say I do. When a Titan is tired, he is played out. People, like individuals, cannot stand still. They must move. If not forward, then it is backward; but move they must. We must seize our opportunities now as they come. Afterwards, it will be too late, and our sun of empire will have set."

"And what about France?"

"There is nothing to fear. The French people are not enamoured of Tongking, and they would not stand the risk of quarrelling with us for the sake of Siam. If they get a colonial empire cheaply they will; but they will not risk a big price."

"And what is our Foreign Office doing?"

"That I cannot say. It is keeping uncommonly quiet, but there is every reason to trust Lord Rosebery's grasping the situation. Finesse is all that is wanted."

"Then Mr. Norman showed me the treasures that make his house a veritable museum of the Orient. As I took my leave in the hall, he pointed out a huge bell, probably the only one of the kind in Europe, which he had bought of a pirate who looted it from a Chinese temple. What a difference latitude and longitude make! I cannot imagine Mr. Norman bargaining with a native of the New Cut to add Big Ben to his household gods."

"Some of Mr. Norman's statements set out in the foregoing interview show that enterprising and most unscrupulous liar who has ever posed as an authority on Far Eastern affairs. He carefully avoids allusion to his Gold Mine. (Ed. Hongkong Telegraph.)"

THE FOKIEN RACE CLUB.

TRouble in the Camp.

A sporting correspondent sent the following expressions of opinion to the *Fookshoo Echo* on the 19th inst.:

"Of all the imbecile and badly managed meetings that I have ever attended in this port, commend me to the Race Club meeting held last Wednesday. Most of the Stewards were conspicuous by their absence, and those who were present seemed to have no idea why they had called the meeting, more especially the Chairman, and the dark-haired gentleman who sat on his right. A great many pony owners were not present—and why? Because this dark haired gentleman, whose business it is to advise all members when any meeting is to be held, had evidently considered it too much trouble to do so. I would recommend the Stewards to give that billet to a more able and popular man. A gentleman who has not had an interest in a race pony for many years, and who evidently does not believe that *vit tigit qui passus legittur*, was first on his legs, and aired his opinions on the prospects of our 1893 Winter Race Meeting. He told us how we were to get griffins, where we were to get them from, and I won't swear that he did not tell us how many we were each to get; he then subsided amidst a general sigh of relief. It reminded me of a general meeting of the Fookshoo Club held many years ago when we were so graphically informed how long it would take to pay off the Club debt."

The next to address the Chairman was a "sport" who has always had an interest in one smoke at least; he spoke sensibly, and on taking a casual glance round the room, his views seemed popular among the pony owners present; however, the original dogmatic speaker again came to the front, and as near as possible put down the words of the last speaker as a "rot."

This evidently pleased the Chairman to such an extent that he announced that there was no further "bit" for the meeting, whereupon some self-brained individual proposed a vote of thanks to the Chair, I presume for having dragged us upstairs for nothing."

Now, a word of advice to the Stewards.—In future please remember that it is your duty always to invite all members to any meeting

held.—Although you are Stewards, you seem to take less interest in the welfare of the Club than an ordinary member, and such a rotten state of affairs should not exist. As a member of the Fokien Race Club I feel ashamed that such a meeting ever took place, and I sincerely hope we shall never be treated in the same way again by those whom we look to, to keep up the spirit of the Club.

SHANGHAI AND THE NORTH.

Shanghai, August 19th.

The *El Dorado* is lying down from Tientsin forty-nine steamers griffins, the first of the season.

H.M.S. *Rattler*, having been relieved by the *Shik*, has left Hankow for this port, and is expected here on Sunday or Monday. The *Caroline* is expected here on the 25th inst.

The remains of the late Mr. Peter Dowdall, having been brought over from Nagasaki, were, yesterday morning, interred at the cemetery, in the presence of members of his family only.

News has reached Tientsin that the anti-foreign feeling is being fomented in Northern Honan, where the Canadian Presbyterian Mission has been labouring for some years, and it is feared that this feeling will become more marked as soon as news of the state of things in Central China reaches here.

The Chinese Minister for the United States and *Doyen* of the diplomatic body at Peking, has acknowledged receipt of the report of the Suez Canal public meeting at Shanghai, and has communicated with his colleagues with the view of a strong joint representation being made on the subject to the Tsungli Yamen.

News has been received of a small outbreak of the Koreans at Chemulpo against the officials here, who had disgusted the people by carrying their extortion to an inordinate length. The officials were attacked and were compelled to seek refuge in the house of the Commissioner of Customs.

Telegraphic advices from Peking to hand state that the floods in the vicinity of the Yamen gate of the Capital have subsided in a great measure, but that the villagers inhabiting the district near the Southern Parks belonging to the Imperial demesnes are still suffering through the effects of the floods in that quarter.

Despatches from Chingchow, Kopeh, confirm the reports that by the bursting of the bank of the Ching river, over 400 ft. of country on the southern banks have been inundated and that this includes five prefectural departments and districts. Much distress is reported among the people, who have the reputation of being of a turbulent disposition, and trouble is anticipated by the authorities as soon as the full extent of the disaster is felt.

The Imperial Chinese Telegraphs opened on Tuesday last another junction with the Russian lines to Europe, etc., at Novokuznetsk and Hunkchun. Another frontier line to Kuldja is under construction, while the Kiachta line will be constructed next spring. This last line is the most important one to the public, as it will be the shortest line to Europe from Asia. We presume that, as soon as it is in working order, the Chinese will be able to reduce the charge for telegrams to Europe.—*N. C. Daily News.*

FOOCHOW NOTES.

Foochow, 19th August, 1893.

We are informed that telegraphic advices have reached here, that the export of tea from India promised to be 120,000,000 lbs.

Executions in Foochow, in times of peace, are so few and far between that two more which took place on Sunday last, following one we reported a fortnight ago, have been a good deal talked about in the city. As the victims were prisoners, general satisfaction was felt at their happy despatch.

We regret to have to record the death of Mr. William Gilbert, a gentleman for many years resident at this port. He had been in an indolent state of health for some time and died on Sunday night last. The funeral took place on Monday evening and was numerously attended.

An accident took place on the river on Monday last near the foreign settlement, resulting in the death of an elderly sampan woman. One of her buckets had dropped overboard and in her endeavor to recover it she lost her equilibrium, and falling into the water was drowned.

A telegram has been received by the Viceroy informing his Excellency of the wide-spread suffering that has been caused by the floods in the North and urging him to do his utmost to obtain assistance for the relief of the sufferers from the philanthropic of Foochow. In response to this appeal, we understand that 5,000 taels have already been collected.

There were grand doings at the Arsenal on Tuesday night last to mark the completion of the new Government dock. The grand illumination of the Arsenal was a splendid sight, and on the hill at the back of the Arsenal were very effective from the river and quite entwined the usually dull anchorage. Although completed, we understand that the dock cannot be used for some months to come, in consequence of the sinking up of the river mud for some distance round the entrance, rendering it impossible for vessels to approach it.

As we go to press we hear of the death of Mr. Belmont Pereira. Although it was expected from the nature of his complaint that he would not live long, his sudden death at 30-35 this morning came as a shock to his friends. The funeral will take place this evening, leaving Mr. Almeida's residence, next to the Russian Consulate, at 6 o'clock.

The authorities have found it necessary to issue a proclamation informing the people that any stories they may hear about hands being required to prepare the Examination Halls for the coming year are false, as there is no such thing as a public examination in this port. This proclamation was negotiated by *yamen* runners and other petty official servants calling upon those who they knew could not possibly leave their regular work to attend at the Halls. The poor people begged to be let off and of course were excused on paying a square.

A daring robbery took place at 4 o'clock in the morning of Tuesday last from a cargo boat moored near the wharf, and for the purpose of passing the Customs at a later hour. The thieves helped themselves to six bags of rice, and not content with this, essayed to rob the man in charge of the boat under which he was sleeping. This awoke the sleeper, who immediately tried to catch them, but unfortunately in so endeavoring he tripped up and fell overboard. He was drowned. The neighbouring sampan men, roused by the noise, flocked round to enquire what ailed him. The matter, they leaves had made off under cover of the darkness and the man-in-charge by this time was at the bottom of the river.—*Echo.*

TIENTSIN.

(N. C. DAILY NEWS CORRESPONDENT.)

19th August.

As was feared, the bank of the Grand Canal broke last week, and the south bank is now covered to a depth of 15 ft. of about six inches more than in the similar flood of three years ago. Tientsin is completely surrounded by one vast

sea, as was the case then, and a similar condition of suffering and death will confront us during the coming winter. It appears to be the general impression among the "Edmonsters" that these breaks in the river banks are entirely due to carelessness and indifference, which charge, in view of known facts, it would be difficult to disprove. Remembering the "rituation of relief" by the foreigners on the occasion of the like calamity three years ago, deputations are already beginning to present themselves asking help for their villages, even more destitute than then. Probably little can be looked for from this source. Nor is there any real need, for we have been credibly informed that there is in connection with the Vice-regal *yamen* and the Official Benevolent Society of Tientsin, quite one and a half million taels available for such relief.

Of course, it required considerable outlay to place the plant, and begin the manufacture. But the result justified the expenditure in quality, quantity, and cost of production. Last year there was expended for kilns and storage facilities over 714,000, which placed the concern on a good footing, able to meet all prospective demands of production. This year, with no outlay for building or plant, expenditures have fallen less than 11,300 below those of last year, i.e., they amount to almost 714,000. It was not for plant, not for labour, not for material. Probably there can be little difference of opinion in regard to where this 40,000 ounces of silver has found a resting-place. Further, the gentleman in charge, before advising the present management to close the works unless they could reduce their expenses, offered to take entire control and management, and guarantee to pay 10 per cent on the investment. This means that, with an honest management, these works can produce good cement as cheaply as it can be imported, and realise about 30 per cent on the investment out of which to meet waste, wear, incidental and running expenses, and pay a dividend of 10 per cent to the shareholders. But this did not appear to meet the views of the management, and so the works are closed as a testimony against them.

The weather is very hot and oppressive, with little let-up night or day, save when a slight breeze arises. The river has fallen a little; slight appearances of more rain.

AN ARTLESS JUDGE.

HE WANTED TO KNOW WHAT FARE WAS LIKE.

A lot of gambling men, says the *Chicago Times*, were on trial before Magistrate Bradwell the other morning at the Harrison police station, the result of a raid on H. C. McGuire's place on East Monroe street.

The Judge's desk was covered with a full fare lay-out—board, cards, box, chips, markers, case-keeper and coppers.

"What you mean by a lay-out?" began Detective Williams. "I was found in McGuire's gambling house, and—"

"What do you mean by a lay-out?" innocently inquired the Court. "It is with these tools that so many so-called suckers are laid out."

"That's as good a definition of the word as could be given by the oldest fare expert in the United States," smilingly responded the officer.

"For the better understanding of the Court I will state that that silver box in your Honour's right hand, and in which the Court is now placing the deck of cards, is called a fare box. The cards are dealt from the top and placed in two separate piles by the side of the box, just as your Honour is now doing, and bets made with these chips are won or lost by their turn. Now, for instance, I will place a stack of these chips on the king and you make a deal. There, you see, I would have won, because—"

"No, you wouldn't. You put your money on the corner of the king and it took in the jack. It's a stand-off, for the jack showed on top—but—"

"This little square piece of ivory is called a marker, and when a player puts it on a card like this he—"

"Markers don't go, Williams," remarked the Court, as he showed the ivory block off the board.

"I thought the Court desired some information regarding—"

"I do, but you know the rules of the house about markers."

"I guess I'll not explain further about the game, Judge," the detective. "The men around me were sitting about the fare table when I came into the place."

"Were they playing?"

"No, sir."

"Then they are dismissed, and on petition the case of the proprietor is continued to the 15th in \$500 bonds. Call the next case, Mr. Clerk."

"I've often heard of a fare lay-out and was anxious to see one, but I didn't expect the Court as the gambler filed. 'It is with these tools that so many so-called suckers are laid out.'"

And not a smile crept over his sacerdotal countenance.

DIED WHILE IN PRAYER.

"Another man was found in a kneeling posture his face buried in his hands, as if he had died in prayer."

I clip this pathetic sentence from an account of the St. Edmund club dinner which occurred in France, in December, 1892. The fire had been smouldering for years in a remote part of the club, but the further advance had been stopped by barriers. Yet they proved insufficient at last, and the terrible fire-damp exploded, scattering death throughout the club. Such incidents are too well-known in England to need further explanation or comment.

My shoulders, that was very hard to bear. So bad was it that I thought something (perhaps a tumour) was growing within me. As soon as ever food entered my stomach I used to say, 'It is beginning,' meaning the gnawing pain.

"I took all kinds of things for relief and applied mustard plaster to the chest, but nothing did me any good. After a time I dared not take a proper meal; I was afraid to eat, and got very thin and weak. It was as much as I could do to go about my house work. In October of this year (1891) Mrs. James Mavor, of 179, High Street, London, recommended me to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and I got a bottle and commenced to take it. After a few doses I had taken one large bottle all the pain had left me, and I now feel as well as ever I did. You're truly (signed), Mrs. Elizabeth Wright, 12, King Street, Hanley, Staffordshire, November 18th, 1891.

You ask me what the sad fate of the miners has to do with the case of Mrs. Wright. I'll tell you in half a minute. This lady says she was taken ill in the summer of 1890. Now, do you suppose the illness and the cause of the illness came up at the same time? By no means. Cause first, effect afterwards—that's the order, always. And, see here! A cause may be at work for weeks or years before you notice any results; and until you do notice results, you don't know there's aught going wrong. Isn't that so? The miners, to be sure, were not a few in the mine. But it was feared off from them and they thought they were safe. The barriers leaked, and death gaped them in a twinkling of an eye.

"The body is like a mine, as I have said. Disease and death are caused by the action of poisonous gases and acids inside of it. They all start from the stomach and then creep into every part, sometimes slow, in some cases disease comes fast. The doctors often call upon an 'explosion' of uric acid. The source of all these deadly things is indigestion and dyspepsia. Slight symptoms first, then the more terrible and alarming. Watch the way it comes on. This was Mrs. Wright's ailment. She suffered fifteen months before she found out what the matter was and what to do about it. If we only knew the sort of things that go on in our bodies we'd understand that it's about as dangerous to work in a kitchen as in a coal mine.—*Advt.*

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites is the most valuable remedy for Consumption, Scrofula, General Debility, Wasting Diseases of Children, Chronic Coughs, and Bronchitis, that has ever been produced. It is very fattening and strengthening. It will ease at once the most violent cough and will give both comfort and strength to the sufferer. It possesses the combined virtues of these popular remedies in their fullest form. Any Chemist can supply it. A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), agents in Hongkong and China.—*Advt.*

To-day's Advertisements.

DOUGLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship

"FORMOSA,"

Captain Hall, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFRANK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1893. [936]

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRAPERY.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON

SATURDAY, the 26th August, 1893, commencing at 2.30 P.M.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES' DRAPERY.

Comprising—

DRESS MATERIALS IN SERGE, CASHMERE, MERINO, NUNS' VEILING, &c.; ZEPHYRS, INDIAN & MARAS MUSLINS, COSTUME, EMBROIDERED ROBES, EMBROIDERY, COLOURED DRESSES, LACES, BLOUSES, JAPANESE CREPE FLANNEL, JAPANESE SIK HANDKERCHIEFS, EMBROIDERED AND BORDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c.

Also,

A QUANTITY OF

GENTLEMEN'S DRAPERY.

Comprising—

SUIT LENGTHS IN CASHMERE and other MATERIALS, DRESSING STRIPED FLANNELS, SINGLET'S, SOCKS, WHITE SHIRTS, HANDKERCHIEFS, TOWELS, &c.

Also,

TABLE LINEN, SHEETING, COUNTER-PANES, TABLE COVERS, BRUSSELS RUGS, &c., &c.

AND

ONE AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLE, with CUE STAND and CUES, &c.

The above will be on view on Friday, the 25th instant.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1893. [937]

TO LET.

No. 2, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

THIRD FLOOR in No. 6, Queen's Road.

ROOMS, CLOSET, BATH, and KITCHEN.

Office 14, OLD BAILEY STREET.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1893. [63]

TO LET.

DWELLING HOUSES:—

"THE WILDERNESS," Calne Road.

"NORMAN COTTAGE," Robinson Road.

No. 4, RIFON TERRACE—Bonham Road.

No. 2, 3 and 4, CHANCERY LANE.

FLOORS in Blue Buildings.

FLOORS in Elgin Street, Peel Street and Stamford Street.

FLOORS in No. 5, Shelley Street.

No. 6 & 14, KNOTTSFORD TERRACE, Kewland.

No. 11 and 12, COOMBE ROYAL—Magdalen Gap—Furnished.

OFFICES:—

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PRAYA CENTRAL, over Messrs. Douglas Lafrank & Co.

GODOWNS:—

BLUE BUILDINGS.

Apply to

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.

Hongkong, 21st August, 1893. [624]

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Hongkong, 21st August, 1893. [624]

Intimations.

CARMICHAEL & Co., LD.

HAVE JUST LANDED

ENGLISH-MADE FOWLING PIECES with CASE and IMPLEMENTS \$50 and upwards. ELEYS' CARTRIDGE CASES, BAGS and BELTS, NEW CASTLE CHILLED SHOT, SHOOTING STOCKINGS in great variety, DAWSON'S TAN LEATHER BOOTS and SHOES, BROWN CANVAS WALKING and TENNIS SHOES, DOG COLLARS in NICKEL, BRASS and LEATHER, DOG CHAINS, &c.

CARMICHAEL & CO. LTD.

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Hongkong, 19th August, 1893.

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A. E. SKEELS & Co.,

Telegraphic Address "SOBRINOS," Hongkong, (A.B.C. Code 4th Edition.)

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS & GENERAL MERCHANTS.

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Under Messrs. Douglas Lafrank & Co.'s Offices.

MESSRS. A. E. SKEELS & Co. undertake Sales Privately, or by Auction, of any class of Goods or Property. Prompt Settlements Guaranteed. Immediate Cash advances on Goods for Auction.

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Hongkong, 28th April, 1893. [170]

Auctions.

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THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by

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